AMERICAN we contracted with the old firm of J. O. larrers & Co., to fill out their unexpired sub-But as many changes have been effected since the suspension of this paper in 1862, we are compelled to ask the various Post Masters at whose offices the Union and American is received, to inform us promptly by mail what papers are not taken out by reason of the absence or death of the parties, or for other cause. Their PROMPT ATTENTION will greatly oblige us and will be received as a personal kindness.

To our Prieses in Engappedo, Our Route Agent, Mr. Satterfield, is about perfecting an arrangement by which he will be able, bright and early overy variety, to place the Union AND AMERICAN at the door of our numerous friends in that growing and prosperous village. Those who desire to receive the paper in this way will please make it known at our counting-room

GEN. LOGAN AND THE MEXICAN MINSION.

Washington telgrams of the 8th announce that General Logan had just concluded an interview with the President and Secretary

General Logan had an interview to day with the President and Secretary of State. He expressed his desire to go to Mexico, if he could be assured that our policy toward Mexico would be changed, but declared his unwilliamness to go unless the Government intended to extend some substantial aid to the Liberals. The President informed him that he could not give him spea assurance. Mr. Wherespon General Logan definitively refused the Mexican Mission. The matter was discussed in the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was deter-mined not to appoint any one cise in place of Gen.

A PROPOSITION has been laid before the Governor of Mississippi for shortening the river between Cairo and New Orleans. The projector claims that the distance can be reduced from 1,200 to 900 miles. The current would be increased one-fourth. A part of this scheme is to dam up Red River, so as to throw its waters into the Atchafalya and Berwick's Bay. Not to damage the commerce of New Orleans, an iron lock would be placed in the dam, so as to let boats into and out of the Mississippi through

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Congress seems to be fairly at work. In the Senate the petition of 2,500 colored citizens of the District of Columbia for suffrage has been presented. The committee to act with the House Committee on the death of Mr. Lincoln, has been appointed. Mr. Wilson has introduced a bill making it felony to buy or hold any of the notes, bonds or scrip of the late Confederacy. Strong resolutions have been introduced by Mr. Wade concerning the Mexican question, de-claring the course of the French to be op-mand to the reliev of our Government and offensive to the people. Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania, has offered a resolution of inquiry as to whether the rebellion had been yet suppressed. In the House, several resolutions looking to the repeal of laws making distinctions on account of color has been presented. Mr. Schenck introduced a series of resolutions denouncing the usurpation of the Mexican throne by Muximilian. The bill of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, prevents the importation of cattle until the danger from the cattle plague passes away. Mr. Elliott of Massachusetts has presented a bill in the House defining the condition of the States lately in rebellion. It declares, " first that the United Stases as conquerors in war, now have the political power of the States recently in rebellion second, that until action by Congress, the President as Commandthird, that the said States are not entitled to as it may prescribe, confer upon them the power to act; fourth, that disclaiming all have aided in the overthrow of the rebelcondition for the recognition of said States, that their constitutions should secure to all the inhabitants thereof equal rights before the law, without distinction of color or race.

THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from the South to that journal, draws the following picture of the position in which the war left the Southern people and of the temper in which they have accepted its results:

The men of the North and of the South were Americans, and they were bound to fight it out. The North, with its mountains of resources and its avalanche of men, was determined to carry the struggle on to a successful termination, and the South was resolved to do or die.

How fared the South in this struggle? In addition to their loss of men and treasure which we alme feel they find themselves upon the verge of rain. In the North, with the exception of becaused widows and mothers, &c., peace dawing king into consideration the population of the re-apective sections, they lose nearly ten men to our one. In the destruction of the institution of sla-very they lose one-half of their property, or more than enough money to pay the expenses a war incurred upon both sides. Their cities towns, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, been wholly or partially destroyed, and the whole country is sennices. And yet they accept the situation of things without much murmuring, and are actually trying to enjoy themselves.

Such is the information which the Times has from the South. The Tvibune copies it as information for its readers; and yet both of these influential journals are not satisfied with the injuries inflicted upon our paople, but are seeking to hold them as a subjugated people without rights unless they will conform their domestic relations in all things to suit their peculiar school of

philanthrophy. TENNESSEANS ABROAD .- We find the following in the New York Tribune of the 9th : "The Rev. E. W. Sohen, D. D., of Nashville, Tenu., Miscionary Secretary of the Methodisi Church, South," will preach in Cooper Institute at 10½ A. M. to-marrow (Sunday,) and we urge Christians of all denominations to give him a hearing. We presume he will have much to say that would not command our ascent, but this only jucreases our desire that he should be generally that would not command our assent, but this only increases our desire that he should be generally heard. We have many things to say to men of what are distinctively termed. Southern views, and we wish to hear and be beard by then in all patience and cander. And, up to this moment, we have found more Southerners of Dr. Schen's stamp than of those who are distinctively termed. Unlosists who comprehend and accept the change which the war has wrought, and have the courage to speak and act accordingly. It may be lamentable, but it is none the less a fact, that, while the Southerners who are disposed to treat the freedmen as freemen are too few at best, yet we find more of them among the original, straight-out Secssionists than among the original, straight-out Secssionists than among the original, straight-out seem always at heart for the Union. So, expecting Dr. Schon to speak according to his light, not ours, we ask Christians of all creeds to hear him to-morrow. We believe he is to present the spiritual destination and needs of the South, and her claims on the sympathy of the philanthropic and

Among the "notables" in Philadelphia, tical reconstruction than the Governors of which she was prepared to defend. A reso-Cot, MULLINS, of Tennessee, has been figuring as a Speaker at a Fenian meeting. He has yet been nead, though there will be one ment was introduced in the ment was introduced in the session this winter. After that preliminary also a resolution refusing to ratify. A memcalled loudly upon the Irishmen to support | step is taken, there is much work to be done | ber from Shelby denounced Mr. Lincoln and their leader, Col. O'Mahoney.

It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following proceedings of the days since a very interesting letter from Ex-Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday last: IN THE SUNATE.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to mend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, en-itled Citizens, Aliens and Expatriation," and Mr enton's substitute, which hill and substitute are follows: Whereve, It has been officially announced that he National authority has been restored in all the tates and Territories of the Union; and whereas territorial Union is worthless, nob and strengthened by general good will and fra ternal feeling: therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the
Communication of Kentucky, That an act entitled
"An act to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

passed March 11, 1862, be and the same is hereby

used March II, 1962, he and the same is hereby pealed, and all persons coming within the pur-ew of said act are hereby declared restored to d possessed of all the rights, privileges and im-unities that they may have had under the cen-itation and laws of this Commonwealth before

Mr. Benton offered the following as a sub-

Fig. 1. Be it exacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. That any person who shall have been a resident for the year preceding his application, and has been a citizen of Kentreky, and shall have forfeited such citizen. of Kentreky, and shall have forfeited such citizen ship by having engaged in or having been con nected with the late rebellion against the Govern ment of fac United States, or against this State and shall have received pardon from the President of the United States, or having accepted the terms of the amnesty prescribed by the President, may be restored to citizenship by producing such pardon or his oath of amnesty, before any court of recert of this Commonwealth, in the county where he resides, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the court, by at least two witnesses citizens of the State, that said applicant has for a year past behaved himself as a min of good mora of the Constitution of the United States and e Government of this State. . 2. That said court, bring satisfied the ap-tion should be granted, shall cause the pro-

Mr. Lilly proposed to strike out the words "any court of record "in the 1st see, and insert "any Circuit Court," which was rejected. Mr. Benton advocated the adoption of the sub-stitute, as also did Mr. Black, and the same was es before conviction.

Mr. Lilly proposed to amend the substitute b
xeluding from the benefit of the act all such a
xy have been guerrillas. Which was adopted then as amended was rejected. Yeas Mr. Benton moved to amend so that the ac-ould take effect from and after January 1st, 1867 the United States and the State of Kentucky eas 10, nays 17.
The vote was then taken on the passage of the ill as amended, and rejected. Yeas 39, nay 6.

IN THE HOUSE, The House then took up the bill to repeal an act "Au act to amend chapter 15, of the Re atutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriatio Said bill reads as follows:

Said hill reads as follows:

1. Be it enucted by the tienscal Assembly of the
commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act, entitle
An act to amend chapter 15, of the Revise
statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation and
liens," passed the 11th day of March, 1862, be frens," passed the lith day of marca, noted at the same is hereby repeated, and all disables created by said act are hereby removed.

2. This act shall take effect from its passage that the following as a substi-Ir. Harlan moved the following as a substitute and bill, which was adopted, viz:

6 it emeded, &c. Sec. I. That an act entitles a net to amend the 15th chapter of the Re

benefit of this act, Iosses, Bell, Woolford and Stont advocated the option of the amendment, and Mesers, Law-ce, J. W. Davis, Conklin, Butler, Kennedy, diley, Drufflin, Lilliard, Newell and McHenry, condition adoption. posed is adoption.

Mr. Stout moved to refer the bill and amendcats to to the Committee on the Judiciary, with
structions to report a bill, embodying the procions of Mr. Bell's amendment.

Mr. Allen moved the previous questions.

fortist.

Mr. Staut's motion was rejected.

The question was then taken upon the adoptic

Mr. Bell's amendment, and was decided in th

The bill was then passed, yeas 61; nays 33, The prompt action of Kentucky in thu removing the civil and political disabilities which it was deemed necessary to impose certain of her people during the rebellion and by a vote so nearly unanimor exinces a spirit of magnanimity and intice in the highest degree creditable. I will go farther towards restoring unity and harmony to her people, and healing the as er-in-Chief, has power to organize and perities of feeling which naturally grew ou maintain governments within said States; of the war, than any other act that could possibly have been done. It is now certain

take part in the Government of the United | that the Legislature will deal in a corre States until Congress shall, on such terms | ponding spirit with the subject of State procention for treason, to which Gov. Bramlett called their attention in a special message desire to impose hostile or burdensome con- which we published pesterday. This is the ditions, and mindful only of irreversible true way to restore peace. The Governor guarantees against future dissension or se- and Representatives and people of Kentucky cession, and of our plighted faith to all who are satisfied that the war lasted long enough and, so far as their own State is concerned lion, we declare it to be our indisputable they are determined to have peace, and to

resume at once the old order of things. In every State, any considerable portion of whose people participated in the rebellion with one solitary exception, the political It was decided in Republican senatorial cau- rights and privileges are the same as before cus not to place the names of Senators McDon- the war. Our own State of Tennessee is gall, of California, and Saulsbury, of Dela- that exception. It may be possible that ware, on any senatorial committee; their there is wisdom in the policy which induced names, therefore, do not appear in the offi- the Legislature to disfranchise so large cial list. Mr. Blain has introduced a bill portion of the people of Tennessee, and now into the House to reimburse the loyal States | induces them to adhere to it; but we are sure for advances made and debts contracted in | nine-tents of our population regard it differ support of the war for the preservation of ently. What public good is to be accomthe Union, meets with much favor-as it plished by it, what substantial benefit to provides for their liquidation without taking | necrue from it are invisible to the general the money immediately out of the public understanding. We trust that the Representatives of our State will think better o the matter before their final adjournment and fall gracefully into the "line of safe precedents," so wisely and happily pursued

by Kentucky. THE RADICALS AND THE PRESIDENT

The Radicals are exceedingly anxious to keep in good accord with the President. Patronage is power, and the President has the patronage. But for this fact, our judgdment is, he would be the subject of bitter attack. But anxious as they are, on this account, to preserve harmony, it is impossible for them to conceal their restlessness under the operations of his conservation policy. The New York Tribune and its correspondents come nearer speaking out what they really think and feel than any of the oracles of that party. The following paragraph from their Washington correspondent indicates more clearly the relations between the President and the Radicals than anything we have seen. Speaking of the Stevens resolution, the writer says:

The resolution involves neither a direct approval nor a direct consure of the policy followed by the President; but it does indeed indicate that the results of that policy will not be accepted without having first been closely scrutinized, and that the National authority will not relax its hold upon the late Rebel States, until the gantanties given for future good behavior are clearly understood to be satisfactory. It is runnered here that the passage of the Stevens resolution was received with little favor in Administration vireles; but, in fact, sage of the Sievens resolution was received with little favor in Administration eiseles, but, in fact, the President has no right to complain. That the final closing up of so tremendous a revolution as that through which we have passed, should be confided to the discretion of one man, could not be expected in a country in which the excreise of Democratic Government has become a fixed individually the moonle. The President has assumed responsibilities almost without precedent in the history of this Republic, and even his nearest personal friends will fracilly ask for him an unqualified inferends will fracilly ask for him an unqualified inferends will fracilly ask for him an unqualified inferends will fracilly ask for him an unqualified inference will fracilly ask for him an unqualified aniexyment without a close examination of the case, where the stake commiss in the fature and happiness of the nation. There was a way for him to occape this responsibility. He might have called an extra escapea of Congress immediately after the close of the war, and the legislative

THE only State without Congressional Representatives in Washington this winter will be the State of Texas. Provisional a bill to allow negro testimony was rejected to morrow. We believe he is to present the spir-itual destitution and needs of the South, and her claims on the sympathy of the philanthropic and consent of the President, we presume, has moved more slowly in the work of poli- declaring that Kenteky had reserved rights, other Southern States. No convention even | lution ratifying the Constitutional Amendhas yet been held, though there will be one ment was introduced, and lies over one day

RESTUCKY RENOUNCES POLITICAL ISHAM G. HARRIS AND ANDREW

We had the pleasure of publishing a few Gov. ISHAM G. HARRIS to a friend in Georgia. The letter was entirely free from polities, and in excellent taste. We accompanied it with some remarks complimentary to the elevated tone and character of the man, than whom no one is better known to

the people of Tennessee. A city contemporary, who made his advent into our State during the progress of the war, and who is, therefore, less familiar with the leading men and politics of Tennessee, brings in contrast with our favorable opinion of the character of Gov. Harris, certain remarks attributed to Presiden Johnson, in a speech delivered by him at This act shall take effect and be of force from Cincinnati, when, as stated by this contemporary, he was "flying from the myrmidons of Harris," (an expression that, in our judg

ment, is not very accurate in its description. But, without stoping to question the tast of our contemporary in the language employ ed towards a distinguished public man, who stands high in the confidence and esteem of the people of Tennessee, but who is n longer a part and parcel of our fends, and whose only offence has been that so common to the people of the South; and withou taking the trouble to enquire particularly into the precise accuracy of the language at tributed to Andrew Johnson, we have this to say: we have long known both men in their intimate personal relations, and we know that those relations were of a most cordial character through a career of many years, and that during that time this cor dial intercourse was never marred until the inception of the unfortunate civil war is which the country has been involved. Do ring this latter period section has been array ed against section, State against State, friend against friend, brother against brother, fath er against son. Blood has flown, homes have been made dosolate, the devil has been le loose, and all the evil passions of our nature have been stired to their very depths. At such a time and under such circumstances t would have been passing strange if the wisest and most considerate of our countrymen on both sides of the strife had not said and done many things that in cooler moments they would not have said nor done. and which must be the occasion of serious regret in after life with all fair minded, just

and honorable people. Neither Andrew Johnson nor Isham G. HARRIS are free from the infirmities common to other men. We have labored with hem through the heat and dust of many a fierce political canvass, and we well know that they were both good at vituperation, and hat neither were very measured or critical in their language of disapprobation when passing judgment upon the conduct of those to whom they stood opposed. The motives of both have been assailed in turn in a spirit of violence equally inconsiderate and unjust. No one can speak more feelingly upon this subject than the editors of this journal. They were in past times arrayed against each other. The reflection only teaches us paence and moderation, and the retrospect is sore painful than pleasant. If we were to ive credit to all that every public man and ornalist in Tennessee has said against every other public man and journalist in the heat of party strife, and under the excitement of the moment, we should be forced to the conclusion that patriotism was a myth and publie virtue a mockery. But we know better than this. Weak as it is, human nature is not without some good. The great majority of mankind desire to do right even when they do wrong. If we derive no other good from the evils of the times through which we have passed, we should at least draw wisdom from experience, see the folly of our own madness, and profit by the sad results. The interests of mankind are not as antagristic as supposed. We are creatures of

rights of others. There was never a time when this than the present. We have all much to forgive and much to forget. None are

without blame. . We know Andrew Johnson and we know Isham G. Harris. We have reason to believe that, with all our differences, we have ever at any time forfeited the respect of either. And with our knowledge of the men-of their intelligence, their integrity, their high courage and love of country,we will not suppose for a moment that either are capable of indulging, at this time, feelings such as the unmeasured language of past party strife would indicate. To think otherwise would be attributing to them a narrowness of conception and a want of magnanimity foreign to the high character to which both aspire, and which has been o generously awarded them by their counymen. In the recent national conflict it was their misfortune to differ, and to differ widely. In the final result, one has become the President of the country; the other an exile, seeking a new home in a strange land. The one is not less a hero in his exile than is the other in his power. Pursuing his honest ouvictions of duty to the country, he followed the cause of the proposed Southern Confederacy with a frankness, a boldness, an unselfishness and a determinedness of purpose that only characterizes truly honest and great men. He staked all, lost all, and yields uncomplainingly to the result, and is

now seeking for himself and family the hospitality and protection of another govern-Self depreciation is not the part of wisom. One half of the American people save not been warring upon the other half cause they were cowards or knaves; but other nations have warred, on political | found that a duplicate key was in the lock of | political principles, that they honestly enterdifferences. Those differences the arbitra, the cell in which Stephens had been confined, and for which they periled their all; and ment of arms has settled. It has been deermined that we must live together as one people, with mutual interests of prosperity dining hall had been removed to the garden, and honor. There is no just occasion for and placed against the wall so as to afford farther strife. The President feels the im-

ortance and moral granduer of the position which Providence has assigned him, and | and the vicinity, as immediately outside of s endeavoring to soften the asperities of the times, to heal the wounds of his afflicted country, and to so word the chapter in histo- means of escape. ry which it is his destiny to fill, that coming generations may call him good and great. He stands to-day upon the summit of true statesmanship. The little minds, that were attracted by his power when upon the low

for him to except this responsibility. He might have called an extra segion of Congress immediately after the close of the war, and the legislative and executive branches of the Government might have ananimously proceeded together in an strengt to solve the great problem before them. But as the President andertook the business alone, it cannot be surprising to him that the Xational Lagislature, when at the regular time of entering upon its functions, should ask for an account of what has been done, and insist upon being heard concerning what is to be done hereafter.

Viding for the election of two United States violing for the election of two United States.

Senators. After a debate in which Messrs. Jones and Daniel opposed the resolution, Mr. Garrett offered a resolution referring the pending resolution to a joint committee, to inquire into the validity of the election of Messrs. Underwood and Segar. This resolution was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

Ox the 11th, in the Kentucky Legislature, before members can be elected to both Houses. Johnson as worse traitors than Jeff. Davis.

GEN. GRANT'S TESTIMONY.

The following appeared in our telegraphic olumns yesterday, as a special from Washington to the N. Y. Herald :

General Grant had an interview with the Presuit of his observations during his recent trip rough Virginia, North Carolina, South Caroesc States are in comparative ideness, and early all refuse to renew their contracts until ter Christmus, believing that a general division property is to take place at that time. The Southern men of influence were outspoken favor of complying with any demands the ident might consider necessary for their re-stion. Gen. Grant believes that the people

Since the surrender of the Confederate ar-

nies the Press of the North have had their

aired men going all through the Southern States, returning information from the late seat of rebellion. Most of these hired men were generally "picked up" and employed or the reason that they could make a great leal out of a very little, and furnish "news" of their own manufacture when no other sort ould be obtained. To present something hat would suit their employers was their first concern-to do it with as little trouble o themselves as possible, was their next. We have seen the result. It was to prejudice the whole public mind of the North against the South. "The South rebellious still"-Outrages upon negroes"-"Cruelties to the ppressed race"-"Slavery not given up"etc., etc., constituted the flaming headeffect is seen in Congress. The member from them - District, of -, would take up his paper at breakfast, and read first, the 'Latest news from the South." Horrors on horrors accumulated from day to day; and seat in Congress, he want with a budget of oills and resolutions to correct everything that he had read of, as being amiss. He ignoved the statements of the Southern people | I know the President desires to relieve you omplished by the measures adopted by the ional orbits. The calm and comprehensive tatements of the President in his message of he organization, he rises to exclude Southorn Representatives; to amend the constitution, so as to protect the negro, and oppress the white man; and to keep the South

in a State of perpetual dependence and ser-Determined to have information and facts om a source, which should be accepted and elied upon by the whole country, the Presdent requested Gen. Grant to make a tour f observation that would decide the matter. Gen. Grant visited Virginia; North nd South Carolina and Georgia; and upon is return makes the report above given. ple of the South. He says the negroes are and have the same common origin. Our in comparative idlenes, and nearly all refor the next year, under the impression rty at Christmas-and that the desires of he people are almost unanimous for restoraion to the Union, and their professions of egrity and good faith of the Southern people will be as gratifying to them, as it will e startling to their fanatical enemies.

The next question to arise is, whether Coness will take this disinterested testimony, and act upon it in the broad interests of seace, or disregard it, and cling to the odds. and ends of misrepresentations so industriously accumulated by a factious press, and to readily believed by the Northern people.

Action of the Senute Caucus upon the Stevens' Resolutions. secial Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

estual dependence, and can best advance Washxgros, Dec. 11, 1865, The Senate Union Caucus met this mornour own rights by carefully respecting the ing at 11 o'clock, according to the arrangeigree upon any course with reference to the character of reflection was more appropo House Reconstruction Committee. Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate. the Canens met again, and after a session of ome hours, agreed to the resolution as the House passed it, only changing the phrase- The parties knew that slavery was the real of a joint resolution, and leaving each House meanmitted as to the qualifications of its own members. It is supposed that in this shape the Senate will be able to pass it, but t can scarcely avoid debate. General harmony seemed to be finally established in the

Upon the subject of the admission of the Southern delegates, the National Intelligencer thinks it is plain that the time approaches when President Johnson will be justified, by his own view of the situation, in issuing proclamation declaring that the States tely rebellious are entitled to representation in Congress, and deems it not improbable that before the close of the coming session we shall witness a complete restoration of the Union in all its politica I and financial integrity and power.

LATER FROM ETROPE. In the foreign files by the Asia, there are

further details of ravages by the cattle plague. The number of cases for the week nding November 18, was 2,669, as compared with 2,580 and 1,765 of the two weeks end-November 11 and 4. The total number ved fatal, and in 12,680 the cattle were killed by the owners in hope of staying the had been pronounced by the Supreme Court progress of the disease. A rumor is current that an encyclical letter is soon to appear, convoking at Rome in

1866, all Bishops of Christianity, and an-

meing a universal jubilee on the occasion | pronounced an irreversible judgment, after of the eighteenth centenary anniversary of a long, desperate and sanguinary struggle, and it would be neither politic or patriotic The famous steamer Trent, on which Ma- ever again to invoke a new trial of the fearon and Slidell were captured, has been conlemned, and is being broken up.

The Dublin Evening Mail says when the scape of Stephens was discovered, it was leading from corridor to corridor had been an easy mode of ascent to the summit. Whoever did this must have been thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the prison

there stands a tree, offering the most facile A mile has been introduced in the Missourt Legislature making it a penal offense for a person to speak of an officer connected with the Confederate army and give his title without prefixing "rebel" thereto.

the wall, and corresponding to a nicety with

the spot at which the tables had been raised,

The State Insurance Co.

Nashville,

CAPITAL \$200,000.

FIRE, MARINE HULL AND INLAND he shall be protected against the fraud and

College Street.

OFFICE, SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

OSSES FAIRLY ABJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID

OFFICERS. JOHN LUMSDEN, President, W. J. THOMAS, Vice President, JAMES STEELE, Secretary, JOSEPH NASH, General Agent, deci-lm.

SOUTH CAROLINA. unuguration of Gov. Orr.-Parewell Address of Gov. Perry .- Gov. Orr's In-

to till the soil, in some other useful empl-

and thorough training in these employm

give him a certain skill and aptitude which

able the farmers and planters to employ the negro, and that he should remain cheerful

and contented. But there is another

stranger can only obtain by experience. It

h a policy should be adopted as will en-

and in mental occupations, it is very doubt-

ful whether any laborers in this country or

Europe can supply his place. His long

augural Address. On the 29th ult, Hon, James L. Orr was angurated Governor of South Carolina, and as indicative of Southern sentiment and hought at the present time, we give some xtracts from his speech, and also from the atroductory and farewell speech of Provisional Governor B. F. Perry, who said: Senators and Members of the House of Repre-

consideration prompting us to legislate humanely and justly for the negro I have come here to-day to liid you fare-He has been born and reared among ell, as Provisional Governor of South Carna, and to congratulate you on the restorlities that stamp him inferior to the white tion of the State, once more, to self-governman, he possesses others that invites our re spect. As a class, during the wars their Federal Union. I am sure, gentlemen, that lovalty to their owners and to society was I may say, with perfect propriety, as the re-presentative of the Federal Government in worthy of the highest commendation. no single instance, even where the slave population predominated over the white pop-South Carolina, that the State has done ulation as an hundred to one, was there ar mough to entitle her to be received back as outbreak or an insurrection. With a full member of the Federal Union, with all her constitutional rights fully restored. She knowledge on their part of the nature of the as foremost in assuming the post of danger contest, and the deep personal interest they had in the issue, is it not wondering that they the recent revolution, and in her annea quietly pursued their labor, and mainly preo arms in defence of what she honestly ced the supplies that fed our armies? It lieved to be her reserved rights as a State. there he reason to complain that the negro iallantly and nobly her sons fought as been emancipated, in derogation of the through the war, pouring out their ight and interest of the owner, such comalmost every battle-field throughout the plaint cannot be lodged against him; whatever of ill-feeling exists in the minds of for-Southern States. When conquered by overmer owners for the present state of affairs, it whelming numbers, seeing their towns and villages nothing but smouldering rains, their is not just that it should be visited on him, Interest and humanity require us to treat cloved State a wide-spread desolation, their ives, and sisters, and little children ged parents at the point of starvation, like aborer, neighbor and man. Suddenly reave men they accept the decree of God. dition in which he was born and reared, his ies of war. Sad and silent, with manly ignorance can excite no surprise. If he i erms of the conqueror. When those terms were made known, they were first, with a enerous pride and high chivalry, to assume States recognized property in slaves, and an e humiliation which their State had been premost in bringing on our common connwhen he went to Washington to take his try. Having done all this, you and your demnify slave owners in the District of Co ite have done your duty, gracefully and cople, who are never afraid to assume any sition where henor and patriotism prompt, pensation for the slaves manumitted by the United States authorities. The pursuits of and their press. He could see no good ac- of military rule, and see your Representaives once more sented in the councils of the President to restore the Union, and bring exclude themby a test oath, for it has no powgreat business of the State. The mechanic the erratic States back into their constitute er to impose on its members any other oath than that prescribed in the constitution. The | the manufacturer, and the artisin, have not been encouraged to migrate hither, and the reason for the passage of this test outh has passed away, and if not repealed no one in the fruits of his reconstruction policy were | South Carolina can fill a Federal office till a careely listened to; and immediately upon bew generation has sprung up, for all now nation of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—and all of them are inviting in this some way, countenance the war. It is known to you, gentlemen, that I was opposed to the secession of South Car- churches and colleges, and make new Carolina. No man in America regretted more deeply than I did this fatal of old Carolina, Our first great want is entovement, for I thought I foresaw all the terprise and industry-if we will them we command them. Our next great want is vil consequences which have resulted from North and from Europe; it will not come s in sympathy were all with my native tate. And yet I conscientionally believed we do not invite it and extend the hand of friendship to the immigrant. If he is looked that even the success of the Southern States would be disastrous. The jealousies and errors of the Grecian States were constantly my mind. Disintegration once commenced | the home of himself and his descendants confederation of Republies, no one could and other States more sagacious, will derive rsce where it would end, except in petty | the benefit of his skill, capital and citizenship. Our last want is capital, to develop rannies, or a consolidated military despot-The facts, as he states them, correspond, in ism. Henceforth, no one will repudiate the the great resources of this State. It is to l pirit and substance, with what has been farewell advice of Washington, as to the stated on all occusions by the press and peo-limportance and perpetuity of the Federal ing the profils remunerative to the owner, the South. He says the perpess are We have emerged from a long and disastrons in comparative idleness, and nearly all re-fuse to renew their contracts for labor lican principles of government are identical, bomes de troyed, our fields and plantation ravaged, and our wealth scattered; but w There is, too, a similarity in our pursuits | are in no worse condition than our forefath and hadits, manners, customs, and religion present asperity of feeling, which may exist a more prosperous people than ever before. in the breasts of many, in consequence of the Why may not the same qualities work out wrongs and injuries of the war, will soon the same happy result for ma? It is vain to wear out. Brave and honorable men are al- indulge in repinings over the misfortunes of

future loyalty and good behavior are hon- ways ready and willing to become reconciled. the past. Our work is with and for the faest and sincere. This vindication of the in- History teaches us, too, that the ravages of ture. If we are to deserve well of the war are much more easily repaired than one country and of posterity, it must depend on is apt to suppose. An industrious and on, the fidelity with which it is executed, olated by war. Such a people may soon ()() BARRELS ONIONS, IN GOOD OR-DER, just received and for sale low, MEDARY & BURKE, Southeast corner Broad and Market sis, envert a wilderness into productive and highly improved farms. No one need despair of the State. In a few years, with peace

and industry, everything will change and

wear a prosperous and happy aspect."

soutotines 2

Governor Orr then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre

The people of South Carolina seconded

from the Federal Union under an earnest

and honest conviction that they had the

qually earnest and honest in the convic-

ion that their interest and the security of a

very large property in slaves required them

to resort to this extreme measure. Other

States united with her to set up a new gov-

ernment. The Executive, the Legislative

and the Judicial Department of the United

States Government all denied the right

tions. The South engaged in it to presery

s no carthly appeal decided the cause

minst us. The war has decided, first

That one or more of the States of the Fed-

eral. Union have not the right, at will, to

secode therefrom. The doctrine of secos-sion, which was held to be orthodox in the

State Rights school of politics, is now ex-

ploded for any practical purpose. The

theory of absolutesovereignty of a State of the Federal Union, (from whence was derived the

right to secode.) which was believed al-

most universally to be a sound constitu-

tional construction, must also be materially

garded, or unconstitutional acts done by any

edress can no longer be sought by interpo-

lepartment of the Federal Governmen

ful issue. President Johnson was well ne-quainted with the South, with her politics

policy dietated that they should not be

hunted down for ignominious ponishment. I

earnest and zealous support. The war de-cided, second: That slavery should be to-

tally and absolutely exterminated in all the States of the Union. The Legislature has

by passing the Constitutional amendment

proposed by the Federal Congress prohibit-

ng slavery everywhere in the United States,

and conferring on Congress the power to

South Carolina have aquiesced in this se-

ness, especially when it is noted that her

pated, it is the fixed purpose of the people to

erty as a freedman-that a just remunera-

violence of the artful and the lawless. They

must be restrained from theft, idleness and

cople have been the staunchest defenders of

carry the same into effect. Slavery in Amer-

Where the rights of a State are disre-

()() BARNELS FLOUR, HOME MILLS just received and for sale MEDARY & BURKE, Southeast corner Broad and Market ste. 25 BARRELS CHASHERRIES,

Just received, MEDARY & BURKE, Southeast corner Bond and Market sts. 500 SACHS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. constitutional right so to do; and they were MEDARY & BURKE,

> BARRELS NEW YORK APPLES. MEDARY & BURKE,

THE RUTLEDGE ESTATE. foundation of the collision between the see-

and perpetuate it; the North to destroy it. Four years of bloody, desolating war was spent in settling the issue, which had been committed to the arbitrament of the sword.

On the premises, at 11 glock A. M., we will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bodier, a great many of the most besutiful BUILDING LOTS

over offered for sale in the city of Nashville, being those heatiful Lats on College Hill, known as the RUTLEDGE ESTATE, fronting each from 50 to 65 feet on Traversity Avenue, Lebanon Pike, Market, Rutheige, Castleman and Central streets. These Lats, in addition to their climbility for private Residences, possess all the advantages of Free Sciools, Gas and Water, and the early completion of the Street Ruthroad making them within a few minutes travel of the Public Source. Exercited

M. B. HOWELL, C. & M., J. L. & E. W. BROWN, Agents, 385 Union street. GREAT PUBLIC SALE Of Most Valuable City Property ON THE PREMISES, ON WEDNESDAY sing the sovereignty of the State, either for nullification or secession; but the remedy on Cherry street, between Church and Broad ats a flowing the residence of John Smith, Regional and Cherry street, between Church and Broad ats a flowing the residence of John Smith, Regional and the residence of John Smith and the residence of John Smith Regional and the residence of John Smith Regional and the residence of th

which, somer or later, will overtake justice; On the came day 12 o'clock in, we will sell the of the Union; or by revolution, which, if the Broadung unsuccessful, is treason. The decision was feet adjoining. far more imposing and obligatory than if it one and two years, with interest, and notes pay there, an effort to reverse it might have been made, because its members and opinious unaediately beyond, fronting carn 3 is feet to be often change. But the first of bettles have often change. But the God of battles has

> J. L. & R. W. BROWN, Assub, NACESI SACESII 30,000 GUNNIES AND BURLAPS.

For sale at No. 6 North College street, S. LANDAUER

pened with a pass key. The tables of the to return to their loyalty, that humanity and KEEP INSURED.

NASHVILLE

followed up the action of the Convection, COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital All Paid In. THIS COMPANY, ESTABLISHED IN 1854

is therefore, extinct. The people of quence of the war with remarkable cheerful- FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND RISKS TAK-EN AT LOWEST RATES.

he institution, on principle of policy, for Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly the institution was greater, relatively, than any of her sisters, its cash value at the be- Premiums paid in Gold will be entitled to returns in Gold in case of loss. inning of the war being more than two hundred millions of dollars-and that, from a Parties or Firms giving us their Marine Business will be entitled to preference in Fire Policies. settled conviction, her two great staples of

cotton and rice could only be successfully cultivated by compulsory labor. It cannot be doubted that, since the glave is emahei-Ample Security, Fine Bates, Promps Populate. DIRECTORS. ALEXANDER FALL,
JNO, KIRKMAN,
WM. T. BERRY,
WM. BERRY,
W. H. EVANS,
W. secure to him his rights of person and proption shall be paid him for his labor, and that ALEX, FALL, Prot. R. C. McNAIRY, See'y.

crime, and taught the absolute necessity of 1000 BALES COTTON. strictly complying with their contracts for labor. They must be protected in their per-WE HAVE A SAFE AND LARGE WARE-make liberal CASH ADVANCES ON COTTON. son and property; and, for a few years at least, some supervisory power should be es- me tablished to ratify their contracts for labor,

Douglas Son & Co. until their experience and increasing knowledge may teach them to guard against the Byan borenas. | No. 60 North Market st. craft of the unscrupulous. To insure this it Eners H. Portass. | No. 60 North Market st.

will be indispensably necessary to modify the rules of evidence so as to permit the negro | P.S. We have in our charge the unsettled bus the rules of evidence so as to permit the degree to testify in all cases where his rights of person and property are involved. The labor of every negro in the State is needed, if not

PARTIES WHO DELIVERED TWO CAR Loads of Salt at N. & C. R. R. Depot some wo weeks ago, Salt marked E; and H. & S., will lease furnish us with duplicate Bills Lading, as PREIGHT OFFICE N. & C. R. R.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY OUR DEPOTS will be opened at \$55 a. u. for the reception of Preights, and promptly closed at 4 r. u. deci3-lm Y, JONES, Agent. FRESH

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WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORT. FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

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Tobacco, Cigars, etc., Which we will dispose of at private sale for fair We have also for sale 1000 bushels of prime MR. WM. PRICHARD long and favorably known to this community has taken quarters with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends an customers. GODSHALL & HOLLAND, decl4—tf Sty South Market street.

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LOAD DELIVERED. AT 34 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET, NEXT DOOR TO NO. 2. FIREMAN'S HALL.

The only comine Comberland in this Market. heapest, because most economical. Clearest being a pure Gas, and gives no headache.

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their recompany situation were you to die to-morrow?

dependent ones? THINK! What would be

If it is wise to Insure, is it prodent to Delay? DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. DIRECTORS.

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has some experience as salesman. Addres "O. Box 15, Winchester, Tennessee. dec12-1w* STRAYED OR STOLES. ON YESTERDAY MORNING, FROM THE Front of our Warehouse, one small BAY MARE, about 13 hands high, dark legs, no other marks remembered. We will give \$25 reward for BAILEY, ORDWAY & CO.,

D. D. DENTON & CO CITY STEAM BAKEBY,

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dec13—1m

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